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I charge you for single copies ready money price but when you take a dozen or more at once I charge you trade price but add the expenses at Liverpool and the box - so that you had better charge the purchaser with the ready money price - and many thanks for the trouble you take

I cannot use the word squama for the lamina ovulifera for the squama of the strobilus is in Lycopodium and Stranvaesia a combination of the lamina ovulifera and the bract - in Abietinum it is the lamina ovulifera alone the bract being free - in Taxus & Podocarpus there is no true strobilus.

Yours very sincerely  
George Engelmann

25, WILTON PLACE.  
S.W.

Oct 27/99

My dear Gray

Thank for the perusal of Engelmann's letter which I return - I wrote to him about ten days ago to say that I had discovered my error as to pines & that I adopted an arrangement of Abietinum - My object in originally applying to him was to prevent my falling into your error - and at any rate I should not have persisted about pines as I had wasted it for further examination and should then have discovered that I was at first wrong.

As to *Lamina ovulifera* I must stick to one term that does not fix any homology - for after all there may be no real homology - I do not believe that Gymnosperms are degenerated Angiosperms

or that Angiosperms are a further develop-  
ment of Gymnosperms - both are probably  
derived from an original more simple  
stock - In both cases (in here the flowers  
are unequal) may be observed a secondary  
axis in the axis of the fruit with a terminal  
female organ - one or more ovules - round  
<sup>or y-axis</sup> them the axis (pedicel or torus) is usually  
more or less thickened developing in  
<sup>axis</sup> ~~axial~~ <sup>axial</sup> ~~axial~~ <sup>axial</sup> more or less of floral  
envelops and stamens and within them  
a pistil - and often between the floral  
envelops and the pistil there is a  
thickening of the axis scarcely forming  
a distinct organ or set of organs which  
we call a disk. In Gymnosperms this  
secondary organ axis is usually thickened  
and fleshy under the ovule but to my  
knowledge never in Coniferae developed  
into distinct organs capable of performing  
the functions of or assuming the form of  
floral envelops or of a pistil and certainly  
never showing any signs of being the  
remains of any such organ having become

rudimentary by disuse - I cannot therefore  
give this axis a name which should imply  
homology with either perianth or ovary  
the nearest homology is with that uncertain  
organ we call a disk but that is not clear  
enough to give it that name.

In Suetaceae there is a development  
which may well be compared to a perianth.  
In Lycaidea the whole development is  
again different - we have there a close  
resemblance between the male and female  
and perhaps a farther remove from Angiosperms

When I send you the copies of vol III.  
Part 1. you kindly promise to dispose of it  
with add a copy for yourself in sheets if you  
desire.

The post will I hope be out about  
Christmas, but the printing is very heavy  
with so much small type and I have great  
difficulty in getting more than a sheet a week  
from the printers and there are still ten  
or a dozen sheets to print - all is in the printer's  
hands - the part will still appear as  
be of the size of vol II. part 1. of which the  
price is 2s 1/2 - with ready money discount 20%  
trade price 1s 11/2 but I cannot quite fix